A Research Proposal

On

LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND VALUE CONFLICT AS CONGRUENT TO CRIME COMMITTED BY CONVICTED WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA

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EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND VALUE CONFLICT AS A CONGRUENT TO CRIME COMMITTED BY CONVICTED WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA

Introduction of the Problem

Increasing crime has become a cause of concern globally. The increase is more visible in the developing countries. Traditional crime has given way to innovative and novel crime which are directly proportional to the socio-economic and physical factors such as poverty, migration, unemployment, frustration, starvation, illiteracy, nepotism, and inflation. India is not an exception. The cause of concern in India is the increase in crime by the women folk.

In the last few years, women who have committed violent offences have come to the forefront of media and policy makers. Several high profile murders and violent assaults by women have caused a sensationalized vision of the *new violent woman*.

The risk factors associated with women's violent behaviour are no different than those associated with men's violent behaviour. Unemployment and poverty, violence within the family, substance abuse, peer influence and psychological factors are equally valid predictors of violence, regardless of race or gender. However, it has been indicated that in certain circumstances, women's reasons for committing violence are unique to those of men's. For example, women will more often use violence when it is economically motivated, to survive abuse or for revenge.

According to **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB),** the number of women arrested for crimes in Delhi increased from 2.7% in 2004 to 3.8% in 2005. In Delhi's Tihar jail, as against 490 women convicts last year, there are 525 this year. The nature of crime committed by women has changed over the year. Experts say till recently, women were mostly involved in drug trafficking and prostitution, but now they are also indulging in murder and kidnapping. As per NCRB records, 3,543 women were arrested for murder in the

country in 2005. Last year also saw women being awarded the death sentence for the first time in the country. Two sisters from Maharashtra, along with their mother, kidnapped 13 children from towns across Maharashtra and killed nine of them between 1990 and 96.The killers are now on the death row. Though female serial killers are few in number, psychologists believe that women are better strategists than men and have a number of physiological advantages while committing a crime. For instance, while they can endure police pressure as much as men, women often come out as stronger and tougher.

Women criminals rarely work alone, prefer accomplices They believe in their cause more than men do and are better at handling stress. Crimes of passion are more common with women criminals. They are loyal to the gang. Some females are just as cold-blooded as males, but female psychopathy is an understudied subject. The feeble attempts to assess a female psychopaths being the most criminally versatile and most likely to repeat an offense among all violent offenders base conclusions on samples far too small to make any assertions. It's clear that many interpretations about female violence are framed by social projections about what women are supposed to be like, rather than on what they really are like, and there's little acknowledgment of how changing social conditions affect personality. During the 1970s, however, after women were liberated, there was a surge in violent crime by women. They might have not gone on a rampage killing, but the lower visibility of their crimes did not discount the lethality of their motives or their viciousness. But its indicates that the motives for women showed a range as diverse as that of males like monetary gain, ridding themselves of a burden, revenge, dislike, pressure from a gang, seeking power, following orders, delusions, pleasure, self-defense, acting out from a history of abuse, sexual compulsion, psychopathy, misplaced mercy, rivalry

It is being observed that Women who commit crime for easy money mostly fall in the age group of 21-30. They are tempted by material and consumer goods, be it mobile phones, iPods or other modern gadgets. That’s why they indulge in forgery, theft and even prostitution, says Shankardass, Smaller crimes like looting and fraud have become common among even educated women. Cowshik being the member of the women’s task force had come across women in middle-class colonies who form committees and cheat people. Women taking to crime are a greater threat to society than men, because when women are

put in jails, they leave behind their children and family. The husbands of such women tend to remarry, leaving the children to survive on their own. This results in such children taking to more heinous crimes, says Bedi .

To tackle the rising crime in the country, it is important to check migration across our borders and penalize those providing fake ration cards and voter I-cards to the illegal migrants. Migrants indulge in criminal activities when they find it difficult to make ends meet in an alien country. They often end up in the gangs carrying out political crimes for leaders who provide them with ration cards and voter I-cards in exchange. This has caused irreparable damage by breaking down the joint family system which is the basic institution for ingraining moral, ethical and spiritual values. This necessitates creating adequate avenues in the rural areas to check this human migration.

Our education system should stress upon learning rather than become a medium to get employment. Each of us should understand our social responsibilities in curbing this evil within and around us rather than looking for solutions from others and elsewhere. The individualistic approach to life is the price we are paying for so-called materialistic advancement of today and this is the root cause of increasing crime rate in India. The deluge of migrant labourers in northern states, especially Punjab, has led to a spate of murders, thefts, robberies and other criminal acts. The migrant labourers come to these states in search of work, but most of them take to robbery and dacoity, thanks to the "congenial environment" provided to them by the police. There is no effective regulation on the inflow of thousands of migrants moving in and out of Punjab. They find it very easy to mercilessly kill people after robbing them and then sneaking their way back home.

Female crimes have traditionally consisted of theft, fraud, drug offences, forgery, embezzlement and prostitution. Despite the reality of female offence patterns, the media and public prefer to focus on the *glitzy exceptions* that suggest women's involvement in crimes of violence are increasing (Merlo & Pollack, 1995).

Feminism, liberation, patriarchy and the biological differences between men and women are conventional ideologies that have laid the foundation for contemporary women's

criminological theory. Beyond the social processes that influence women's criminality are the risk factors that impel and determine women's participation in violent crime. It is being observed that poverty, substance abuse, physical and/or sexual abuse, peer influence and psychological factors lead to a greater risk for women's violence.

The researchers who have studied women offenders have identified multiple risk factors related to women's violent behaviour. High rates of physical and sexual abuse, severe drug addiction, peer influences, increasing high school drop out rates, low levels of academic and employment achievement and chronic dysfunction and abuse have been linked to violent behaviour among women. Particularly, girls who were physically or sexually victimized are at a higher risk for violence. Economic marginality (poverty, unemployment, single parent households) (Merlo & Pollock, 1995), divorce rate and family violence (Dekeserdy, 2000) assist in predicting which women could become violent offenders.

Unemployment and poverty rates among young women are also responsible for motivating them to commit crime. Family violence includes numerous variables that have been linked to violent behaviour in women. Verbal abuse, physical and/or sexual victimization by parents or family members, parental rejection and neglect are associated with aggressive behaviours and can affect the behaviour of the women leading to commitment of crime. The influence of drugs and alcohol has been correlated with women's violent criminal behaviour. An estimated 40% of women committing violence were perceived by the victim as under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the crime.

The recent rise of gangs characterizes the extent of peer influences on violent behaviour in young women. The involvement of females in gangs is not necessarily a new phenomenon, but little research has investigated their roles and identities as gang members. What research has been done has found that gangs composed solely of females engage in high levels of crime and violent behaviour (Harris, 1994). Females use physical violence as the primary form of social interaction and problem solving. Interestingly, females' roles changed as they were part of a primarily male gang; they acted to suppress the male's violence and delinquent behaviour (Joe & Chesney-Lind, 1995). Several of the reasons that

females joined gangs were similar to those of males, including economic and ethnic marginality, lack of available choices, material gain, supportive peer groups and an interest in violence. Females were unique from males with respect to one of the reasons they joined a gang; females stated that revenge was often a motivating factor. Common examples of revenge included if a sibling had been murdered or if they, or someone close to them, had been raped (Harris, 1994).

Antisocial behaviour, conduct disorder, and depression are all strongly linked to the appearance of violent or aggressive tendencies in women. These factors become most apparent in teenage years and if not identified and treated, continue into adulthood. In several countries, progress has been made in federal correctional institutions to identify and treat mental health disorders in women. Unfortunately, in the majority of cases, treatment is available only after the violent offence has been committed and the woman has been imprisoned. Community options for mental health treatment are not abundant. Lack of community resources, combined with the fact that women may not know they need mental health treatment or are not aware that such services exist, leaves women at a higher risk for potential violent offending.

Mental health has become an increasingly important issue regarding violent women offenders, particularly for women who are incarcerated. Studies have shown that women incarcerated for violent offenses have high levels of psychological distress. The risk factors that potentially lead an individual to violent behaviour are not static. Their predictive value changes depending on when they occur in a young person's development, in what social context and under what circumstances. These risk factors may be found in the individual, the environment or the individual's ability to respond to the demands or requirements of the environment.

It can be revealed from the above mentioned literature that social and economic risk factors are linked to women's behaviour. This partially explains the actual increase in female violence. There may be some social and justice system responses that account for increased numbers of women in the system.

Significance of the problem

There are a number of issues relevant to women and violence. The rate that women commit serious violent crimes is low, but has been blown out of proportion by media, law enforcement and government responses and the public reactions. The continual focus on violent women maximizes public fear and minimizes the need for social and community programming necessary to prevent violence by women. Statistical interpretation and media sensationalism paint an incredibly inaccurate picture of women suddenly erupting into violence. Awareness of the factors causing this perceived increase of women offenders is essential to reduce negative and discriminatory stereotypes. Contributions to the appearance of higher female crime rates include broader definitions of aggression and violence, increased rates of charging women, less tolerance by governments and politicians for any crime and increased custodial dispositions used to treat and protect young females.

Different studies reveal the fact that as women are becoming more powerful they are losing tolerance level and becoming more aggressive. There was a time when women were suppressed by male community and the literacy level of women was also very low, so they suffered a lot in past and tolerated the violence by men. Many laws were formulated in favour of women and many schemes, programmes, campaigns launched by media, Non-governmental organizations, government, etc to help in generating awareness about these laws to women. In this scenario most of the laws favour women and women are being given special status and sympathy in the country. This had led to violation of laws. Women in poor economic conditions or those trying to meet their comfort levels have started violating laws. They are being given sympathy and are seen as week but unfortunately many women are tarnishing their image in society. Changing times has seen a change in value pattern and losing control and competence over emotions. These parameters have also led to an increase in crime rate of women. Economic condition, elicit relations, greed and many other such factors have also deteriorated the position of women. Crime rate has increased at an incredible level in the past few years. To control this, we need to realize the seriousness of this problem and look into it.

Owing to the fact given above, the investigator felt that there is a direct need to identify the causes leading to the commitment of crime by women specially, the psychological causes like emotional competence and value conflict which have more significant impact on an individual as well as the society.

To the best knowledge of the investigator, very less work has been conducted in crime committed by women in India. This led the investigator to formulate the statement of the problem as:

Emotional competence and value conflict as a congruent to crime committed by convicted women of Northern India

Operational Definitions of the terms

Emotional Competence: Emotional competence is the efficiency that an individual acquires to deal with emotional situations effectively. The different dimensions of emotional competence are adequate depth of feeling, adequate expression and control of emotions, ability to function with emotions, ability to cope with problem emotions, encouragement of positive emotions.

Value Conflict: Value conflict can be defined as whenever two or more incompatible goals, motives, activities or impulses are active at the same time in a relation to desirable or pro-social aspects or the well being of the humanity. It involves incompatible principles, ideologies, religion, socio-politico-aspirations and cultural possessions. Value conflict has six dimensions: Evasion Vs fortitude, Dependence Vs self-reliance, Selfishness Vs probity, Hate Vs love, Fear Vs assertion and Pragmatism Vs idealism.

Convicted: Convict is a person who is found guilty of an offence by verdict of a jury. He is one who has been condemned by competent court; one who has been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor. By conviction, a common law means a verdict or plea of guilty, followed by judgment awarding punishment for the offence duly entered in a record. For the purpose of result, women who have been convicted by law will be considered as sample for the purpose of research.

Crime: A crime is an act or an omission which is prohibited by law as injurious to the public and punishable by the state. Disobedience to a command or prohibition made with reference

to a matter affecting public peace, order or a good governance to which a sanction is attached.

A crime is an offence against a public law. This word, in its most general sense, includes all offences, but in its more limited sense is confined to felony. The term offence may be considered as having the same meaning, but is usually understood to be a crime not indictable but punishable, summarily or by the forfeiture of a penalty.

In the sociological field, crime is the breach of a rule or law for which some governing authority or force may ultimately prescribe a punishment.

A crime, in a broad sense, is an act that violates a political or moral law of any one person or social grouping. In the narrow sense, a crime is a violation of criminal law. In many nations there are criminal standards of bad behaviour. However, not all violations of the law are considered as crime.

Keeping in mind the significance of the study, following objectives have been formed.

Objectives

1. To find out the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India.
2. To reveal the value conflict among convicted women of Northern India.
3. To find out the difference in different dimensions of emotional conflict of convicted women of different states.
4. To explore the significance differences in value conflict of convicted women belonging to different states.
5. To explore the causes of commitment of crime among women of different states.

Owing to these objectives, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Hypotheses

1. The level of emotional competence of convicted women varies among the women of different states.
2. The convicted women of Northern India have high value conflict.
3. There is significant difference in the emotional competence with respect to different dimensions among convicted women of different states.
4. No significant difference exists amongst convicted women of different states as far as their value conflict is concerned.

Sampling Procedure

The study will be conducted in UP, Punjab and Haryana states of Northern India. Keeping in mind the constraints of time and resources, only the states of Northern India have been identified for the study.

For quantitative analysis, the study will be conducted on 300 convicted women of northern India using random stratified sampling technique. For quantitative analysis, 60 convicted women from three states will be selected randomly for conducting case studies.

Tools for the present study

Following tools will be used:

1. Value conflict Scale by R.L. Bharadwaj (1998)
2. Emotional Competence Scale by H.C. Sharma and R.L. Bhardwaj (1998)
3. An information sheet to conduct the case studies will be prepared by the investigator.

VALUE CONFLICT

Conflict as a state of being torn between competing forces or in which one response tendency is aroused, strive simultaneously for expression where satisfaction of one drive is accompanied by frustration of another drive. Some conflicts come and go due to their momentary situation, others endure for a life time because they stem from the very nature of man or from the relation of the individual to that environment, hence they vary in degree and significance.

Whenever two or more incompatible goals, motives, activities or impulses are active at the same time in relation to desirable pro-social aspects of the well being of the humanity, they can be said to be the value conflicts. The present VC scale is intended to measure six types of value conflict:-

1. **Evasion vs. fortitude:-** evasion and fortitude are two end two poles to stand to meet a reality. Evasion refers to tendency of avoidance to the events experienced in day to day life due to their harmful unpleasant and complex consequences. On the other hand, fortitude refers to the tendency of taking into account of an event with candid assumptions and boldness to face the situation adequately.

   Thus Evasion vs. fortitude value conflict refers to one's tendency of escapism or not giving the importance to the events they deserve on one dimension and to stand

boldly holding the ethical principles of humanity which may need changes in his frame of reference and modes of adjustment .

2. **Dependence vs. self reliance:-** dependence is a tendency to seek the help of another individual or a group in making his decision. Though dependence is an inevitable phenomenon of life yet high degree of dependency effects development of personality adversely.

   Self reliance refers to the tendency taking decision by his own judgment. This needs a high degree of experience in making a choice based on rational thoughts to resist imposed suggestions.

3. **Selfishness vs. probity:-** selfishness and probity are two sides of same coin presenting the unevenness of human behaviour. Selfishness is associated with the expedient mode of behaviour where it appears that individuals need might be best served. Such behaviour increases the welfare of the individual at the expense of others as well as against the prick of conscience.

   Probity refers to unimpaired state of decision making with honesty, truthfulness and moral consistency even against alluring temptation to immoral gains.

4. **Hate vs. love:-** Hate is a feeling of extreme dislike by the one towards another. Hate or hatred can provide feelings of anxiety, low self esteem, jealousy and slowness in the conscious development of self.

   Love is feeling of extreme liking by the one towards another. It plays an important role in the healthy development of a personality. It is a devoted attachment of an individual towards another.

5. **Fear vs. assertion:-** These are two important dynamics of human behaviour that represent the two extremes of human activity.

   Fear is an emotion of violent agitation or fright in the presence of danger or discomfort resulting in the feeling of flee away. Fatigue, worry, indecision and over sensitivity are the disguised manifestation of fear.

   Assertion refers to the ability to act courageously, despite the feeling of fear with complete understanding of facts and finding means to nullify the dampening of a spirit, as many interpersonal difficulties and resultant mal adaptive behaviour arise because of persons in ability to assert themselves to the situation adequately.

6. **Pragmatism vs. idealism:-** The pragmatism and idealism are two significant ways of life associated with the difference of how we are doing it and how it should be.

   Pragmatism refers to the tendency of an individual based on practicable considerations or the changing pattern in making his choice of action varying from situation to situation that make him inclined towards practicability.

   Idealism refers to the tendency of an individual towards the highest perfection based on conceptual doctrine in choosing the course of action in day to day life.

EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE

Daniel Goleman (1995) popularized the term emotional competence. Emotional competence is the capacity and ability of an individual to change with the changing environment and to emerge as differentiated, adapted, effective and confident being. Emotionally competent persons strategically and simultaneously apply their knowledge about emotions and emotional expressions for managing relationships with others.

Effect of cultural and social set up on the use of emotions connected with skills and abilities cannot be overlooked. Emotional skills cannot be divorced from a moral sense or moral character and involves doing the right thing. Aristotle's virtues and contemporary philosophers view of moral sense or moral character are related to it. However, this concept is in contrast to Mayer and Salovey's concept of emotional intelligence. They described emotional competence as a learned capability based on emotional intelligence that results in outstanding performance at work. It is not related to innate traits and talents of individuals. Emotional competence is broader and illustrates the intimate connection with the processes of emotional growth and allied developments in social competence, self-understanding, relational security, social cognition, and moral understanding. The development of emotional competence is related to many features of personality and intellectual development. Research has shown that emotional competence, like a technical skill, can be developed through a systematic and consistent approach. It is necessary to build competence in personal awareness, social awareness, self-management, and social skills.

Showing Various Domains of Emotional Competence

	Personal competence	Social competence
Recognition	Self-Awareness ▪ Emotional self awareness ▪ Accurate self assessment ▪ Self confidence	Social Awareness ▪ Empathy ▪ Service orientation ▪ Organizational awareness
Regulation	Self management ▪ Self control ▪ Trustworthiness ▪ Adaptability ▪ Achievement drive ▪ Initiative	Relationship management ▪ Developing others ▪ Influence ▪ Communication ▪ Conflict management ▪ Visionary leadership ▪ Change catalyst ▪ Building bonds ▪ Teamwork & collaboration

Emotional competence can provide important benefits through many aspects of life. It increases satisfaction with all types of relationships while increasing gratification and contentment with many simple events of life. It gives greater insight and helps to understand the motives and actions of one's own self and of others there by helping an individual to become free from anger, hate, resentment, vengeance, and other destructive emotions that cause hurt and pain. Individuals feel relief and enjoy greater peace-of-mind, autonomy, intimacy, dignity, and wisdom as they engage more deeply with others. It increases tolerance and compassion leading to an authentic optimism and a well-founded confidence. As emotional competence increases, an individual experiences a variety of positive transformations in life. Destructive behavior patterns of the past transform into more

constructive behavior as one begins to solve the puzzle of human interactions and gains a confident understanding of those. The increased understanding yields to more peaceful, tranquil, and contented feelings. An Individual becomes less isolated, more confident and powerful.

The importance of emotional competence lies in building healthy relationships. Close and loving relationships fulfill the fundamental needs of each individual. These relationships add the sense of security and acceptance. Emotional competence enhances personal effectiveness leading to healthier and stronger relationships. Emotionally competent people are able to express their emotions effectively. The current trends in marriage and divorce make emotional competence more crucial than ever before. Emotionally competent couples can handle their differences more effectively without blaming each other. Emotional competence provides conducive environment for healthy marital relationships. Emotional competence helps people perform their jobs excellently and avoid stress. It is the best predictor and basis of success in every area of work. Emotionally competent individuals can understand and control emotions of themselves as well as of others, which distinguishes them from the persons having average emotional competence.

Procedure: for quantitative analysis, the total population of convicted women of different jails of three states Punjab, Haryana and UP is 539, out of which 204 convicted women belong to different jails of Punjab . Thus, the sample will consist of 165 convicted women of punjab selected on random basis. The total no. of convicted women of three different jails of Haryana is 110. Since the no. of convicted women is less so 67 convicted women will be selected as sample. There are 260 convicted women in UP, 101 will be selected randomly out of them for the purpose of study. The selection of sample has been given in the following table:

State	**Convicted women in jail**	**Sample Size**
Punjab		
Amritsar	**33**	**30**

Jalandhar	**44**	**28**
Patiala	**40**	**39**
Ludhiana	**87**	**68**
Total	**204**	**165**
Haryana		
Ambala Cant	**19**	**16**
Faridabad	**35**	**32**
Gurgaon	**56**	**19**
Total	**110**	**67**
U.P.		
Lucknow	**260**	**101**
Total	**260**	**101**
Total of 3 States	**539**	**333**

For qualitative analysis ,20 case studies will be conducted from the three above mentioned states. The cases will be selected as given in the table:

State	**Convicted women in jail**	**Case Study**
Punjab		
Jalandhar	**44**	**2**
Patiala	**40**	**7**

Ludhiana	**87**	**8**
Total	**171**	**17**
Haryana		
Ambala Cant	**19**	**6**
Gurgaon	**56**	**11**
Faridabad	**35**	**7**
Total	**110**	**24**
U.P.		
Lucknow	**260**	**20**
Total	**541**	**60**

Statistical Techniques: - Mean, standard deviation, ANOVA will be applied to test the hypotheses of the study.Some other appropriate statistical techniques may be used if required.

Chapter Scheme

Acknowledgement

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ANNEXURE 1

VC- SCALE

Code	
Obtained Score	

Sex…….. Age……
Caste……Religion……
Education……Profession…… Monthly income…….
Rural/Urban…… ….

Please give information about yourself:

Sex

Instructions-

1. Several statements are given in this test. You are requested to provide information about yourself only.
2. Please answer every statement with utmost honesty and truthfulness You have to complete every statement in terms of your own, therefore think adequate and respond in an honest manner.
3. Every item of information provided by you in this scale shall be kept confidential.
4. There are five alternatives in every statement. Which ever alternative out of these are true for you or resembles your behaviour, should be indicated with the mark (√)

1.	On meeting faithlessness and ingratitude from close friends	friendship remain intact	( )
		no attention was paid	( )
		found my self in a state of indecision	( )
		restrained the friendship to a limit	( )
		accepted the error in the selection of the friend	( )
2.	In determining the aim of life	depends entirely on others	( )
		also depends on others	( )
		the situation remain full of dilemma	( )
		took the decision after the consultation and thoughtfulness	( )
		always my own decision remained above all	( )
3.	On the question of flattery for achieving the goals of life	Flattery remain most important	( )
		Flattery remain also important with other things	( )
		I could not decide its role in my success	( )
		I did not consider its needs at all	( )
		I thought it absolutely needless for the purpose.	( )
4	On the question of	Devotion to them remained intact	( )

	confrontation with parents.	A little deterioration in devotion to them	( )
		The situation remained hazy.	( )
		Sudden blow to devotion	( )
		Became reactionary in place of being devoted.	( )
5.	On the question of the feeling of fear on being afraid	Did not accept it completely	( )
		Tried to hide the feeling of fear	( )
		Could not take a decision for appropriate behaviour	( )
		Tried to complete the assigned tasks despite fear	( )
		Completed the task effectively despite fear	( )
6.	On the question of solving social problems.	Adhered to the established idea norm completely.	( )
		Took help of ideals also.	( )
		My condition was hamletian.(to be or not to be)	( )
		Adopted workable solution	( )
		Adopted only opportunistic and workable solutions	( )
7.	On facing neglecting	Least cared about that	( )

	attitude of the family members	Thought if the product of circumstances.	( )
		Did not react in any way	( )
		React against it at the proper time	( )
		Always opposed it openly.	( )
8.	On the question of fulfilling social obligations	Depend entirely on others	( )
		Took help of others	( )
		Lived in confusion only	( )
		Generally remain self reliant	( )
		completely remain self reliant	( )
9.	On the question of making economic condition solid	Took help improper means openly	( )
		Did not think improper means totally wrong	( )
		Could not decide either way	( )
		Took help of correct means only	( )
		Considered labour, skill and hard work the basis of success	( )
10.	The people thought my method of working	Right	( )
		Right to some extent	( )
		Confussed	( )
		Improper	( )

		Abominable	( )
11.	On the question of peoples criticism of my conduct	Feared to do those things which criticised	( )
		Hesitated a little in doing those things	( )
		Remained in state of indecision	( )
		Continue to do my work despite that.	( )
		Thought over and completed the work successfully	( )
12	On the questions of going towards the decided aims	Remained unflinching on principles	( )
		Took help of principles also	( )
		Could not take a right decision	( )
		Accepted a few other things	( )
		Ignored the principles completely	( )
13	On remaining unsuccessful in fulfilling the desired aims	Considered others responsible for it	( )
		Became happy only on the ordinary achievement	( )
		Remain in confussion	( )
		Thought over the reasons of failure	( )
		Considered myself responsible for it	( )
14	Amid the difficult	Depends on other help only	( )

	circumstances of life	Also took help of others	( )
		The state of independence remain doubtful	( )
		Mostly remained self-reliant	( )
		Believed in only self-reliance	( )
15	On looking at other people success through improper means	Adopted those means completely	( )
		Tempted towards adopting those means	( )
		Compiled to think what success actually means	( )
		Felt it painfully	( )
		Thought it better to stick my ideas	( )
16	On losing confidence of friends	Continued to love them	( )
		Did not have any ill will against them	( )
		Did not allow myself to come under its influence	( )
		Continued to love them	( )
		Developed a kind reluctance and hatred against them	( )
17	In the presence of real dangers	I became fearful	( )
		Became fearful for time being	( )

		Remained in confussion	( )
		Did not come under fear	( )
		My work method remained unchanged	( )
18	For gaining social reputation	My conduct remain idealistic	( )
		My conduct remain proper to the occasion	( )
		Remained in confusion	( )
		Adopted worldly method of success	( )
		I took help of all possible methods unhesitatingly	( )
19	For the deterioration of social values	I thought myself least responsible	( )
		Thought social conditions responsible for it	( )
		Could not decide my part in it	( )
		Thought myself responsible to an certain extent	( )
		Thought my selfish values responsible for it	( )
20	On the question of religious precepts	Accepted them verbatim	( )
		Accepted most of them	( )
		Remained in indecision	( )

		Accepted them on occasion being in tune with them	( )
		Accepted them only on the touchstone of reason	( )
21	Thinking about social welfare	Satisfied my own physical needs	( )
		Thought them means of my own success	( )
		Could not decide clearly about the feeling of social welfare	( )
		Tried to remove social diseases through it	( )
		Helped the sufferers under the feeling of social welfare	( )
22	About family relations	Considered love a thing of prime significance	( )
		Helped in keeping the atmosphere lovable	( )
		Kept the situation formal	( )
		Expressed attitudes of neglect	( )
		Expressed only reactionary attitudes	( )
23	In the circumstance of worry and care	My balanced of mind dwindled	( )
		Felt obstacle in adjustment	( )
		Remained in a situation of confusion	( )

		Did not fear at all	( )
		My method of working remain unchanged	( )
24	In the solution of serious problems	Fundamental values remained the chief basis	( )
		Give importance only to the desired values	( )
		Remained in confusion	( )
		Took help of improper means also	( )
		Took help of only undesired values	( )

ANNEXURE 2

EC- SCALE

Code	
Obtained Score	

Give your own information

Sex…….. Age……
.Religion……..…
Education……Profession…… Monthly income…….
Rural/Urban…… ….Married/Unmarried…… ..
Place

Instructions

5. Some Incomplete statements are given in this scale.
6. Every incomplete statement can be completed with the help of any of the five alternatives mentioned before the incomplete one.
7. You have to complete every statement in terms of your own, therefore think adequate and respond in an honest manner.
8. Tick the (√) mark which soever suits you among the five alternatives.
9. The information given by you will kept secret.

1.	Even a slight thing to me, ……	Strikes very much	( )
		Strikes much	( )
		Strikes normal	( )
		Strike slightly	( )
		Strikes very slightly	( )

2.	When I am inclined to react upon others, I……	Cannot control absolutely	( )
		Cannot control	( )
		Cannot control normally	( )
		am able to control	( )
		am able to control very much	( )
3.	Due to patty incidents, I ……. My deeds in a very balanced manner	am able to do very slightly	( )
		am able to do slightly	( )
		Cannot do normally	( )
		Do	( )
		am able to do very much	( )
4.	Even after realizing the causes of miseries, I…… those from my mind.	Cannot overcome absolutely	( )
		Cannot overcome	( )
		Cannot overcome normally	( )
		Am able to overcome	( )
		am able to overcome very much	( )
5.	The moments of happiness, I …… open heartedly.	cannot enjoy absolutely	( )
		cannot enjoy	( )
		cannot enjoy normally	( )
		am able to enjoy	( )
		am able to enjoy too much	( )
6.	The impact of day to day events on me……	is too much	( )
		is much	( )
		is normal	( )
		is slight	( )
		is very slight	( )
7.	I ..…… my control even on the slight life incidents	lose very hastily	( )
		lose hastily	( )
		lose normal	( )
		am not able to lose	( )
		am not able to lose absolutely	( )

8.	In adverse circumstances, I……	becomes nervous atonce	( )
		become nervous	( )
		become nervous normally	( )
		do not become nervous	( )
		Do not become nervous absolutely	( )
9.	The fear of strange circumstances for me.. ……	Remains too much	( )
		Remains much	( )
		remains normally	( )
		Does not remain	( )
		Does not remain absolutely	( )
10.	To chat with others, I……	Do not like absolutely	( )
		Do not like	( )
		Do not like normally	( )
		Like	( )
		Like very much	( )
11.	I am …… by the critical notions of others	affected very much	( )
		affected much	( )
		affected normally	( )
		affected slightly	( )
		affected very slightly	( )
12	I…… whatever may be the form of misery.	weep very much	( )
		weep much	( )
		Weep normally	( )
		weep slightly	( )
		weep very slightly	( )
13	There are persons who remain normal even in the most adverse condition but I……. in adverse circumstances leaving aside all essential work	become disappointed very much	( )
		become disappointed much	( )
		become disappointed normally	( )
		am not disappointed	( )
		Am not disappointed absolutely	( )

14	I ……. The aggression towards other aroused by known or unknown reasons.	Cannot keep aside absolutely	( )
		Cannot keep aside	( )
		Cannot keep aside normally	( )
		keep aside	( )
		keep aside very much	( )
15	I……. to participate with great zeal on the occasion of happiness like marriage or other functions	do not like absolutely	( )
		do not like	( )
		do not like normally	( )
		like much	( )
		Like very much	( )
16	When somebody hurts my feelings, I……	become very much sad	( )
		become much sad	( )
		become sad normally	( )
		become sad slightly	( )
		become sad very slightly	( )
17	People …… my emotions through my facial and overt gestures.	realise very easily	( )
		realise easily	( )
		realise normally	( )
		cannot realise easily	( )
		cannot realise easily absolutely	( )
18	In the condition of indifferent feelings(anxiety, fear anger etc.), I……	cannot take decision absolutely	( )
		cannot take decision	( )
		cannot take decision normally	( )
		take decision accordingly	( )
		take decision easily	( )
19	The impact of misfortunes ……. on me	remains very much	( )
		remains much	( )
		remains normally	( )
		remains for a while	( )
		remains for a period slightly	( )

20	To go in merry-making, I…….	like very slightly	( )
		Like slightly	( )
		like normally	( )
		like much	( )
		like very much	( )
21	Usually every body has a habit to say something but I, ……. On hearing their slight remarks.	become impatient very much	( )
		become impatient	( )
		become impatient normally	( )
		become impatient slightly	( )
		become impatient very slightly	( )
22	All do express their feelings like laughing, weeping, fearing and becoming angry but I,……	express either very much or very little	( )
		express more or less	( )
		express sometime more or less	( )
		do not express more or less	( )
		do not express very much or little	( )
23	In the circumstance of opposite feelings, I keep my behaviour……	balanced very slightly	( )
		balanced slightly	( )
		balanced normally	( )
		much balanced	( )
		very much balanced	( )
24	Thinking in the way, "O dear, leave it , do not worry or feel sad" I..... my feelings at bay.	cannot keep absolutely	( )
		cannot keep	( )
		cannot keep normally	( )
		keep	( )
		Keep accordingly	( )
25	In the ways others remain happy, I…… dispite having a wish for being happy	cannot keep absolutely so	( )
		cannot remain so	( )
		cannot remain normally so	( )
		am able to remain so	( )

		am able to remain by large so	( )
26	Everything that is related to joy and sorrow, I……..so	Take it in depth very much	( )
		take it in depth much	( )
		take it in depth normally	( )
		take it in depth slightly	( )
		take it in depth very slightly	( )
27	I am afraid of what people would say about me, I……. normal expressions of feeling	refrain very much from	( )
		much refrain from	( )
		refrain normally from	( )
		Do not refrain from	( )
		Do not refrain absolutely from	( )
28	In the mist of some worries, the jobs that I want to perform, I …….	cannot fulfil absolutely	( )
		cannot fulfil	( )
		cannot fulfil normally	( )
		am able to fulfil	( )
		am able to fulfil very much	( )
29	Leaving aside all superfluous feelings, I must keep my-self busy in my jobs,this I ……..	cannot do absolutely	( )
		cannot do	( )
		cannot do normally	( )
		able to do	( )
		able to do more easily	( )
30	That I never miss any opportunity to remain happy , …….. on me	does not apply absolutely	( )
		does not apply	( )
		does not apply normally	( )
		Apply	( )
		apply very much	( )

Thankingyou.

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Case Study of Haryana

Name	Sonia
Age	28 years (23rd Aug 1982)
Crime	23rd August, 2001
Marriage	29th September 1998 at a very young age (16 years)
Area	Village Prabhwala (Haryana)
Crime	Murder of 7 family members (father, mother, and brother, sister, sister in law, her 3year old son and 2 year old daughter)

Description:

Her father had a business and also led a political life. In her family, all members were self centric and practical. There was absence of moral values in her house. Sonia was a normal and a highly emotional girl. She was very good in studies and had studied in a renowned boarding school. It was very difficult for her to adjust in this atmosphere. She never led a very happy and normal family. She was sexually abused at home at the age of 2.1/2 -3 years by her father. She was always in fear of being abused by her father. Father was married twice. Elder brother was son of first wife of father. Her sister was sexually abused by somebody else, but father was a silent spectator. Mother was having an extra marital affair. She got physically beaten by her parents over small mistakes. She said that her brother was never even scolded being a male child. She doesn't have any repentance; no fear of death what so ever. She still has the support of her husband. She is in Jail for the past 10years she is 29 now. She was 19 at the age of crime.

Sonia narrated one more incident to the investigator that few months before the incident took place , her father gave Rs50,000 to his bodyguard to sexually abuse her. Several such incidents took place in her life which developed a feeling of hatred in Sonia against her father.

At the age of 16, she got married and she was happy with her new family but was still troubled by her family members.So, Sonia decided to end life of all her family members on her b'day as it was very convenient for her to assemble all family members on that day. On 23rd August midnight, Sonia went to all family members room separately and killed them with the help of an iron rod.

Though she has no regrets for this offence, still she cries remembering her family.She also told the investigator that she could not tolerate those valueless family members and her growing hatred for them.So, she committed this crime.She also said that she was in her worst, dreadful mood at the time of incident.

Investigator's opinion:

Investigator feels that accused had a value conflict in her mind, so she could not win over her negative emotions and this heinous crime took place.